



Signed and Filed: December 3, 2019

*Dennis Montali*

DENNIS MONTALI  
U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In re: ) Bankruptcy Case  
PG&E CORPORATION, ) No. 19-30088-DM  
- and - ) Chapter 11  
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, ) Jointly Administered  
Debtors. )  
☐ Affects PG&E Corporation )  
☐ Affects Pacific Gas and Electric Company )  
☒ Affects both Debtors )  
*\* All papers shall be filed in the Lead Case, No. 19-30088 (DM).*

ORDER ON APPLICABILITY OF INVERSE CONDEMNATION;  
RULE 54(b) CERTIFICATION

I. INTRODUCTION

For the reasons stated in this court's Memorandum Decision on Inverse Condemnation filed on November 27, 2019 (Dkt. #4895), the doctrine of inverse condemnation applies to Debtors as a matter of law.

1 This order is issued pursuant to this court's Order Establishing Pre-Confirmation  
2 Briefing and Hearing Schedule for Certain Legal Issues (Dkt. #4540), Rule 54(b) of the Federal  
3 Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") and Rules 7054, 9014 and 9021 of the Federal Rules of  
4 Bankruptcy Procedure.

5 **II. BACKGROUND**

6 The court's concurrent Memorandum Decision concludes that the doctrine of inverse  
7 condemnation applies to Debtors. The Memorandum Decision is based purely on the legal  
8 issue with no factual findings. Although there was no motion or request formally filed to obtain  
9 this order, this court's Order Establishing Pre-Confirmation Briefing and Hearing Schedule for  
10 Certain Legal Issues (Dkt. #4540) sets the stage for orders being deemed final and being  
11 certified for direct appeal if it appeared appropriate at the time of the decision. At the hearing  
12 on inverse condemnation, the court asked the parties whether they wished to pursue this issue  
13 on direct appeal to the Ninth Circuit. The parties answered in the affirmative.

14 **III. FINAL JUDGMENT**

15 FRCP 54(b) provides that, when more than one claim for relief is presented in an action,  
16 a court may direct entry of final judgment upon an express determination that there is no just  
17 reason for delay. As laid out by the United States Supreme Court, a court must first determine  
18 it is dealing with a final judgment. *Curtiss-Wright Corporation v. General Electric Company*,  
19 446 U.S. 1, 7 (1980). The judgment must be "a decision upon a cognizable claim for relief" and  
20 must be final in the sense that "it is an ultimate disposition of an individual claim entered in the  
21 course of a multiple claims action." *Id.*, quoting *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Mackey*, 351 U.S.  
22 427, 436 (1956). The court must then determine whether there is any just reason for delay.  
23 *Curtiss-Wright*, 446 U.S. at 8.

24 Here, this court is dealing with a final judgment. The issue of whether inverse  
25 condemnation applies to Debtors has been fully briefed and disposed of in the context of this  
26 proceeding. Nothing further needs to be adjudicated on this topic and no sub-issues remain.  
27 The issue of whether inverse condemnation will not be called into question by further  
28 proceedings in this case.

1 In addition, there is no just reason for delay. In making this determination, this court  
2 must take into account judicial administrative interest as well as equities, particularly to  
3 preserve federal policy against piecemeal appeals. *See Curtiss-Wright*, 446 U.S. at 8. Here, the  
4 issue of inverse condemnation in this case is separable from other issues of Debtors' liability in  
5 wildfires, as this issue pertains to just one theory of liability, one without regard to fault or  
6 negligence, only causation. An appellate court will not be faced with deciding this discrete  
7 issue more than once: this court has ruled on the issue of inverse condemnation, which shall not  
8 be disturbed unless an appellate court overturns it. *See In Re Pacific Gas and Electric*  
9 *Company*, 275 B.R. 1, 3 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 2002) (where court's definitive ruling on discrete  
10 issue was a factor in favor of finding no just reason for delay).

11 Finally, equity favors certification. As laid out in the Memorandum Decision, this issue  
12 determines Debtors' liability for billions of dollars and shapes the outline of a Chapter 11 plan  
13 and this case in general. The California Supreme Court has not ruled on this issue directly and  
14 the parties to this case require answers before a legislative deadline of June 30, 2020. Due to  
15 the dearth of California Supreme Court authority on this issue of public importance and the  
16 weight of an impending legislative deadline, this court sees no just reason for delay.

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18 \*\*\* END OF ORDER \*\*\*  
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